

GRA

Many disputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the grammarians. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

They who have called him the torture of grammarians, might also have called him the plague of translators. *Dryden.*

GRAMMATICAL. *adj.* [grammatical, Fr. grammaticus, Latin.] 1. Belonging to grammar.

The beauty of virtue still being set before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than grammatical rules. *Sidne, b. ii.*

I shall take the number of consonants, not from the grammatical alphabets of any language, but from the diversity of sounds framed by single articulations with appulse. *Held.*

2. Taught by grammar.

They seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless born with a poetical genius. *Dryden's Duffesney.*

GRAMMATICALLY. *adv.* [from grammatical.] According to the rules or science of grammar.

When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analysed grammatically. *Watts.*

As grammar teacheth us to speak properly, so it is the part of rhetoric to instruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and grammatically true. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

GRAMMATICASTER. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

I have not vexed their language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French grammaticasters. *Rymer's Tragedies of the lost Age.*

GRAMPLE. *n. f.* A crab-fish.

GRAMPUS. *n. f.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRANARY. *n. f.* [granarium, Latin.] A storehouse for threshed corn.

Ants, by their labour and industry, contrive the matter so, that corn will keep as dry in their nests as in our granaries. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 156.*

The naked nations cloath,

And be th' exhaustless granary of a world. *Thomson's Spring.*

GRANATE. *n. f.* [from granum, Latin.] A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains. Otherwise GRANITE.

GRAND. *adj.* [grand, French; grandis, Latin.] 1. Great; illustrious; high in power.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of so grand a Lord. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown

To re-entame a grand design. *Yang.*

3. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.

4. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM. *n. f.* [grand and dam or dame.] 1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady

Was fairer than his grandam, and as chaste

As may be in the world. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

A woman's story, at a Winter's fire,

Authoris'd by her grandam. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

We have our forefathers and great grandames all before us,

as they were in Chaucer's days. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Thy tygers heart belies thy angel face:

Too well thou shew'st thy pedigree from stone;

Thy grandame's was the first by Pyrrha thrown. *Dryden.*

2. An old withered woman.

The women

Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,

And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

GRANDCHILD. *n. f.* [grand and child.] The son or daughter

of my son or daughter; one in the second degree of descent.

Augustus Caesar, out of indignation against his daughters

and Agrippa his grandchild, would say that they were not his

seed, but imposthumes broken from him. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so

May great grandchildren of thy praises grow. *Donne.*

He hoped his majesty did believe, that he would never make

the least scruple to obey the grandchild of king James. *Carend.*

Fair daughter, and thou son and grandchild both! *Milton.*

He 'scaping with his gods and reliques fled,

And tow'rs the shore his little grandchild led. *Denham.*

GRANDDAUGHTER. *n. f.* [grand and daughter.] The daughter

of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE. *n. f.* [grand, French; grandis, Latin.] A man of

great rank, power, or dignity.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which

might easily happen in such an interview of grantees, both

vehement on the parts which they sway'd. *Wotton.*

When a prince or grandee manifests a liking to such a thing,

men generally set about to make themselves considerable for

such things. *Scott's Sermons.*

Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather for orna-

ment than strength: they furnish out viceroalties for the grantees, and pots of honour for the noble families. *Addison.*

GRANDEVITY. *n. f.* [from grandævus, Latin.] Great age; length of life.

GRANDEVIOUS. *adj.* [grandævus, Latin.] Long lived; of great age.

GRANDEUR. *n. f.* [French.]

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he locks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and grandeur. *South's Sermons.*

2. Elevation of sentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER. *n. f.* [grand and father.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather, and grandfather, and father died at sea: said another, that heard him, an' I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, faith he, where did your great grandfather, and grandfather, and father die? He answered, where but in their beds? He answered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westminsterhall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their grandfathers were rich and great.

GRANDFICK. *adj.* [grandis and facio, Latin.] Making great.

GRANDINOUS. *adj.* [grandis, Latin.] Full of hail; consisting of hail.

GRANDITY. *n. f.* [from grandis, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness. *Camden's Remains.*

GRANDMOTHER. *n. f.* [grand and mother.] The father's or mother's mother.

Thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice. *1 Tim. i. 5.*

GRANDSIRE. *n. f.* [grand and fire.]

1. Grandfather.

Think't thou, that I will leave my kingly throne,

Wherein my grandfire and my father sat? *Shakspeare's Hen. VI.*

Thy grandfire, and his brother, to whom fame

Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their name. *Denham.*

The wreaths his grandfire knew to reap

By active toil and military sweat. *Prior.*

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,

Sit like his grandfire cut in alabaster? *Shakspeare's Merch. of Ven.*

Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,

Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike grandfires stood. *Dryden.*

So mimic ancient wits at best,

As apes our grandfires in their doublets dress. *Pope.*

GRANDSON. *n. f.* [grand and son.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store,

Give much to you, and to his grandsons more. *Dryden.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to

have great influence on their grandsons, and, I believe, they

have much less among princes. *Swift.*

GRANGE. *n. f.* [grange, French.] A farm: generally a farm

with a house at a distance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old

grange, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed

the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, faith he; the

trees were all blasted, the swine died of the measles, the cattle

of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever

reared there, not a duckling or a goose. *Ben. Johnson's Discov.*

At the moated grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakspeare.*

The loose unletter'd hinds,

When for their teeming flocks and granges full

In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan. *Milton.*

If the church was of their own foundation, they might

chufe, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would

put any other therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had

people belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a

curate: and of this sort were their granges and priories. *Ayliffe.*

GRANITE. *n. f.* [granit, Fr. from granum, Lat. because consist-

ing as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A stone

composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely com-

pacted together, of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not

fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great

fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly

called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet

beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in

Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall and the adjacent

counties it is found on the surface of the earth in prodigious

masses, and brought in great quantities to London, where it

is used for the steps of publick buildings. Hard red granite,

variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite,

is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable

of a most elegant polish. It is common in Egypt and Arabia,

and

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and is also found in the West of England little inferior. The vulgar opinion of their being call out of various fragments of marble, because they appear composed of particles or granules of different colours, is easily confuted by an accurate inspection of the structure and formation of those granules, the least and meanest of which no human art could ever compose, nor fire leave in the state in which we see them. A third sort of granite has a beautiful variegation of colours, red, white, black and yellow, and capable of an elegant polish: it is little inferior in beauty to the oriental granite, and there are immense strata of it in Minorca. Detached nodules of it, two or three foot in circumference, are also frequent on the shores of Guernsey, from whence it is brought as ballast, and used in paving our streets. *Hill on Fossils.*

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the granite. *Woodward.*

There are still great pillars of granite, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addison on Italy.*

GRANIVOROUS. *adj.* [granum and voro, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without mastication. *Brown.*

Panick affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for granivorous birds and mankind. *Abulcasis on Aliments.*

GRANNAM. *n. f.* [for grandam.] Grandmother. Only used in burlesque works.

Of my kind grannam told me, Tim, take warning. *Cay.*

To GRANT. *v. a.* [from grantir, French, Junius and Skinner; perhaps, as *Mishew* thinks, from gratuito, or rather from gratia or gratificor.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly grant, that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,

The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

Suppose, which yet I grant not, thy desire

A moment elder than my rival fire,

Can chance of seeing first thy title prove? *Dryden.*

If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion, they

may take it for granted his complaint is the rage of a disap-

pointed man. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel grant thee thy petition that thou hast

asked of him. *1 Sa. xvii.*

Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto

life. *Acts xiii. 18.*

Did'st thou not kill this king?

—I grant ye.

—Do'st grant me, hedgehog? Then God grant me too,

Thou may'st be damned for that wicked deed. *Shak. R. III.*

He heard, and granted half his prayer;

The rest the winds dispers'd. *Pope.*

GRANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courteers juggle for a grant,

And when they break their friendship plead their want. *Dry.*

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly

be pass'd or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, ser-

vices, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. or

made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king,

and all bodies politic; which differences be often in speech

neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatso-

ever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth

it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the

grantee. A thing is said to be in grant which cannot be as-

signed without deed. *Cowel.*

All the whole land is the queen's, unless there be some

grant of any part thereof, to be shewed from her majesty.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a grant, we are content not to take

advantage. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 11.*

This grant destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

GRANTABLE. *adj.* [from grant.] That which may be

granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was grantable for

life. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GRANTEE. *n. f.* [from grant.] He to whom any grant is

made.

To smooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the grantees

were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abby-

lands. *Swift.*

GRANTOR. *n. f.* [from grant.] He by whom a grant is made.

A duplex querela shall not be granted under pain of suspen-

sion of the grantor from the execution of his office. *Ayliffe.*

GRANULARY. *adj.* [from granule.] Small and compact; re-

sembling a small grain or seed.

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Small-coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into granular bodies, do make up that powder which is in use for guns. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To GRANULATE. *v. n.* [granuler, Fr. from granum, Latin.] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, granulates into sugar. *Spratt.*

To GRANULATE. *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses or granules.

2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were granulated with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel. *Roy.*

GRANULATION. *n. f.* [granulation, French, from granulate.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains: it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed. *Quincy.*

2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little granulation of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRANULE. *n. f.* [from granum, Latin.] A small compact particle.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular granules, some blue, and some yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRANULOUS. *adj.* [from granule.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n. f.* [rappe, French; krappe, Dutch.] The fruit

of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou

gather every grape of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for